THE END CAME AT HIS HOME IN THOY AT IO A. M. TESTERDAY.

He Had Suffered from Cancer in the Jaw and Thront, and Later Was Attacked with Grip, Which Turned Into Picuriay. TROY, Feb. 24. The flags upon the City Hall and State armory in this city are at nelf most in civic and military recognition of the death of Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy. Gen. Carr died at his home on Fifth avenue at 10 o'clock this morning, after an illness of long standing though he was confined to his bed only about six weeks. A cancer, which had its inception in the cheek, and which later spread to the jaw and throat, was the cause of death. Gen. Carr was operated upon several times for the re-

Just before he took to his led the General went to New York to undergo another operation, but the surgeon refused to operate, as the cancer's insidious growth had extended to the vital organs and death under the kin to would probably have resulted. The General returned city, knowing that his denth warrant had practically been signed, but he mot the issue with such courage that even his triends were unable

moval of the cancer at St. Luke's Hospital,



GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR.

from his bearing to learn that he had been obliged to give up hope. A few days later the which later developed into pleurisy, attacked the General and assisted the cancer in causing death. For two weeks Gen, Carr lay at the point of dexta, but his strong constitution fought away the ravages of disease until this morning.

The malady which caused Gen, Carr's death was very similar to that which carried off Gen. Grant. A wife, one son, and a daughter sur vive him.

There will be a military funeral on Wednesday afternoon under the direction of the Third Brigade staff. The Hon. William Kemp, the Hon, Francis N. Manu, and John Dorr of this city compose the commuttee in charge. It is expected that the surviving members of the Second Regiment will be present.

Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr was born in Albany on Aug. 16, 1873. A portion of his boyhood was spent in Troy, where he received his education, and afterward engaged in usiness. He early developed a taste for military nic, and at the age of 21 he became a member of the Troy Republica Guards, then organizing. Alter carrying a mosket one year he received the commission of Second Lieutenant. His promotion from rank to rank was so rapid that in July, 1859, he reached the command of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Militia, which office he held till the firing by the rebels upon Fort Sunter in April, 1861. Col. Carr was one of the very first of American citizens to offer his service to his country. On April 15, 1861, two days after the surrender of Sunter, the Second New York Volunteers were organized in Troy, and on May 10 Col. Carr was elected its commander. Four days later his regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of two years. Col. Carr and his command left. Troy on May 18, sailed from New York for Fort Monroe on the 27d, and his regiment was the first to cross the lines and encampon the soil of old Vigina. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Big Hethel, and supported the heroic Greble till the fall of that officer, when he sought authority to charge the enemy's works. He was, on the contrary, ordered to retreat, it was not till June, 1842, that his regiment was ordered to the extreme front, and had a chance to get a taste of real war.

Col. Carr was temporarily assigned to the command of the Jersey Brigade, and led it through the battle of the Jersey Brigade, and led it through the battle of the Jersey Brigade, and led it through the battle of the Jersey Brigade, and led it through the battle of Men Patterson's return to his own command, and where engaged on July 2 in the battle of Maivern Hill, he was, by order of Gen. Hooker succerded by Col. Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr was born in Albany

his own command, and when engaged on July? in the battle of Maivern Hill, he was, by order of Gen. Hooker, succeeded by Col. Carr, who promptly charsed and routed the rebels, taking several prisoners. He remainest at the head of the brigade during the retreat to Yorktown, and

the brigade during the retreat to Yorktown, and obtained his own premotion, on the recommendation of Gen. Hooker, to the rank of Brigadier-General. For gallant and meritorious services on the field. His commission as Brigadier-General bore the date of Sept. 7, 1862.

From this time Gen. Gerr was almost constantly in the field. He took part in the battles of Bull Run. Chantilly, Frederickaburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Brandy Station, Kelit's Ford, Locust Grove, Robinson's Tayern, and Mac Run. Previous to this, in March. 1863, he had been notified by the Secretary of War that the Senas Taying falled to act upon his appointment, he was no longer an officer of the army. Gen. Hooker had the President reappoint him.

After the battle of Mine Run Gen. Carr returned to Frankly Station, where he remained

longer an officer of the army. Gen. Hooke: had the President reappoint him.

After the battle of Mine Run fien. Carr returned to Brandy Station, where he remained till the reorganization of the army in April. 1864. Early in the following July lie was directed by Gen. Butler to evacuate Yorkiown. He subsequently occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg. This position he retained until Oct. 1, when he assumed charge of the defence of the James, headquarters at Wilson's Landing. On May 20 he was transferred to City Point, on the James River, where he remained till after the close of the war. He returned to Troy, and was subsequently mustered out of service. On June 3, 1865, he was promoted to be Brevet Mejor-General.

On returning to Troy Gen. Carr engaged in manufacturing. The Governor of New York appointed him Major-General of the Third Division, N. G.S. N. Y., on Jan. 25, 1867. This post he retained for a number of years and rendered valuable service to the State during the riots. In September, 1870, Gen. Carr was unanimously nonlinated by the Republican State Convention for Secretary of State of New York, and in the following November was elected. He was reflected in 1881, and again in 1882, on the last occasion being the only successful Republican on the State ticket. He filled the important office for six years with such high honor and freedom from unfavorable criticism that he became in 1885 the choice of a large portion of the Republican party for Governor. The Republican State Convention, however, preferred another candidate, and nominated Gen. Carr for Lieutenni-Governor. He was defented by about 3,000 majority, while the other candinates were buried under adverse majorities of from 1886, he has lived in froy, devoluing himself to

Gen. Carr's retirement from office i 1885, he has lived in Troy, devoting himself to his manufacturing interests, which have been very successful. He married a Miss Gould of Troy, and their union was productive of two children, Miss Mary Carr and Major William G. Carr, all of whom survive.

Thomas B, Asten Dead.

Thomas B. Asten, one of the directors of THE Sun Printing and Publishing Association and formerly President of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes, died lost night at his home In this city, 201 West Fifty-lifth street, in his 70th year. Only his wife was with him. He had been ill for more than a year with a dre cal affection. Mr. Asten was ourn in the First wars of this city, and attended the public schools. He was one of the Forty-ninera who went around the Horn to San Fra-cisco in the great year of gold. H was a Republican, and in 1864 was adelegate to the National Convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln. In May, 1869, he was appointed a member of the Board of Arsessors of Taxes, and until Dec. 31, 1881, he was in Chickering Hall, Monday, Tuesday, and President of that Board. On the night of that Wednesday evenings. Feb. 25, 26, and 27, at 8 day, the last day of Mayor Cooper's term of o fice, Mayor Cooper appointed Mr. Asten Presi- attreoption dissolving views ever seen in the dent of the Bosel of Commissioners of Taxes upon the resignation of Heavy E. Howland, Mr. Aster was sworn in wenty minutes before mil-night. For held the office until 1883, and as President of the fidure to the Board of Ap-portionized to Aster was an enthusiastic angier and the insulant flowelloan absent regards of the second president and the Reliant book a member since March 27, 1875,

dore of the Olympic Yacht Club, which had headquarters at Bay Shore, where at one time he had a country home. He was a volunteer freeman headquarters at Ray Shore, where at one time is had a country home. He was a volunteer fireman and a member of the old Seventh Regiment. Mr. Asten was an attroduct in the Swedenbergian Church of the New Jerusalem in East Thirty-fifth street of which the Rev. Dr. Seward is pastor. He leaves three soils, Thomas and Harry, who are in business in London, and Wilson, who is in Australia, and a daughter, the vife of Frank Cartis of Plainfield, N. J., a broker it 40 New street.

Oblimary Notes.

Obituary Notes.

John P. Zane, one of the best known men in northern Pennsylvania, died at his home, in Hradford, On Saturday. He was born in Bridgepott, N. J., in 1820. In 1831 he went to California. He was a member of the Vigilanies when John W. Greary, afterward Mayor of San Francisco and Governor of Pennsylvania, was the grand organizer. Mr. Zane was a delegate from California to the Republican National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In July, 1861, Lincoln appointed him Apprinter of the Port of San Francisco. Shortly after assuming his official duties he ascertained that the French importers of whe were sending cargoes of wine into this country falsely labelled and cheating the Government out of thousands of dollars. He promptly put a stop to this and raised a storm of opposition from the importers. They charged that Mr. Zane used wines to infinence voters in the Lexislature, and wanted him removes. Mr. Zane's reply to this charge greatly amused the President. It was that the Appraiser was required by law to sample all wines invoiced. Not being a judge of wine himself, he delegated that duty to some one clee, and he knew of no one so capable of judging it as the members of the Legislature. Lincoln declined to remove him. Mr. Zane received the first charter for a street railway granted by the California Legislature and built the first street railway in San Francisco. He canne East in the interests of the road, and at that time the oil business attracted his attention, He had since been an oil producer.

Phillip Collins, known by politicians throughout Pennsylvania as "Phill Collins, died at out to see the control of the producer.

theer.

Phillip Collins, known by politicians throughout Pennsylvania as "Phil" Collins, died at his home in Ebenslurg, Pa., last night, aged 74. He was noted as a railroad contractor, having been associated with his brother, Thomas Collins of Hellefonts, in the construction of railroads for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies. The celebrated Sand Patch funnel, near funiberland, was one of their most successful undertakings, many prominent contractors having lost fortunes in attempts to build it. Both "Phil" and "Tom," as they wertamiliarly known, lost their fortunes in Brazil-ian Government railroad contracts, which collins foreriment railroad contracts, which colfamiliarly known, just their fortunes in bread-ian Government railroad contracts, which col-lapsed because of the Government's failure to rake the money. They were not long in recover-ing much of their prosperity. Phil dying in com-fortable circumstances and Tom, being known recently as one of the wealthiest men in Centre

the United States, and was widely known from his inventions and developments of new fields. When the first oil was struck he set out for Oil Creek. There he accumulated \$250,000. Afterward he was the first man to drive a well in the famous Bradford field. He went next to Olean, N. V., and opened up the oil territory there. In 1882 he went to the Washington field with the Niagara Oil Company, and since lived in Pittsburgh. Mr. Crocker was famous as an oil scout, and it was on his judgment that the Niagara Oil Company, composed of Buffalo capitalists, determined to lease 100,000 acres in the Washington field. He was twice married. His second wife and four children survive.

The Hon, Samuel Dana Horton of Ohio, one of

The Hon. Samuel Dana Horton of Ohlo, one of the foremost leaders for the international parity of gold and silver, died last night at the Garfield Hospital in Washington. Mr. Horton went from New York to the Arlington Hotel in Washington about two weeks ago. Heing taken ill there, he was removed to the honse of a friend. Upon the consultation of physicians it was decided that his case needed the care and attendance of a hospital treatment. Accordingly he was taken last Sunday to the Garfield. He was found to suffering from Bright's disease at an advanced stage, and in spite of all that was done for him he specifily declined to the end. Mr. Horton was 52 years old. He was born in Pometry, O., and was a delegate to the Paris monetary conference.

Major William H. H. Comstock died vesterday in New London, Conn., at the age of 76. He The Hon. Samuel Dana Horton of Ohio, one of

Major William H. H. Comstock died yesterday in New London, Conn., at the age of 76. He was a direct descendant of John Comstock, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Connecticut. Major Comstock was a member of the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution and for many years a director of the New London City National Bank. He served as Paymaster-General of the State under Goy, Bissell in 1847. He represented East Lyme in the State Legislature in 1848, and was elected to the Sonate in 1854, being one of the six senior Senators selected to serve as members of the corporation of Yale College. Later he was again elected to the Legislature. He was Postmaster of East Lyme under Presidents Filmore and Lincoln.

John Gordon died at his home in Newark yesterday. He was about 35 years old, and had been on the police force fifteen years. He was born in Ireland. He was active in the Fenian ranks there, and had to leave the country. He joined the Papal forces and fought ngainst the Garibaldi struy. He was noted in Newark as a clever story teller.

Gen. O. W. Sterl of the firm of Sterl &

Gen. O. W. Sterl of the firm of Sterl & Co., hat, cap, and fur dealers in this city, dropped dead in Rutiand, Vt., on Saturday night of apoplexy. He was a native of Ohio, served in the civil war from that State, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General under Gen. Charles P.

Charles B. Smith of 435 West Thirty-fifth street died in his 67th year yesterday afternoon. Mr. Smith was a printer, and for the past seventeen years had been employed in the composing room of The Sun. His health had been children. Paul Jones, the richest whiskey dealer of Louisville, died suddenty yesterday morning offer an illness of three days. He was 54 years old, and was worth from one to two millions of

Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois, U. S. N., stationed at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was 57 years old.

Thomas Honderson of the Anchor line died in Glasgow yesterday.

Killed by a Falling Brick.

Fourteen-year-old Edward Clancey of 5 Ra tavia street died at the Hudson Street Hospital last night. Early in the evening his mother sent him on an errand, and while passing 70 New Chambers street two bricks fell from the roof of

the hullding, which is five stories high. One of them struck the boy on the head.

The police found that a chimney near the edge of the roof was in a diagnosist condition. They, however, arrested George Dungan, a seven-year-old boy, on suspicion of having thrown the bricks from the roof, as he and a number of other orbits for the roof, as he and a number of other children had been playing on the roof.

The Atlantic A. C. Makes an Offer for Two

CHICAGO, Feb. 24. A despatch to "Parson" Davies to-night from the matchmaker of the Davies to-night from the matchmaker of the Atlantic Athletic Club of Brooklyn offers a purse and division of gate receipts for a tenround "go" between Joe C oyinskl and Ban Creedon and Tommy Ryan and Tommy Tracy, both bouts to take place on the same evening alout March 5. Col. Hopkins, backer of the Australians, is willing, and Davies will not off his trip to England for two weeks.

Ten Chinamen Arrested for Playing Fan Tan. A fan tan game at 3 Doyers street was raided last night by Policeman Perkins of the Eldridge street police station. Ten Chinamen who were caught playing were locked up. Earlier in the evening four Pell street China-men were arrested for smoking optum.

Skating is Prospect Park.

The ice in the Prospect Park lakes in Brooklyn was in fine condition yesterday, and was black with skaters all through the day. Thou-sands of spectators lined the banks and enjoyed the spectacle.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were,

A. N.-1:00, 7 West Forty-fifth street, Mrs. J. F. raham, damage \$100; 1:15, 4 Astor House, the Traveller's Supply Company, damage \$1,560. P. M., 10:50, Melrose avenue, mar filld street, Wil-liam Feinschfield, damage \$25; 5:95, Kiny and West streets, James Ryan, damage signit 6:56, 560 East 117th street, Peter Mish, damage triffing: 0:20, we Henry street, James Kelly, damage triffing.

CHICKERING HALL.

A Most Intensely Interesting Illustrated Lecture Course Free to All.

Here is a rare treat for every one in the city and suburbs, and the best of it is, it is entire; free to all. All lovers of the beautiful should not fail to attend. The well-known and suc ceasful Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York city, will give a grann free lecture course in Chickering Hall, Monday, Tuesday, and o'clock, illustrated by the most magnificent attroption dissolving views ever sees in this country. The lecture Monday evening is entitled. "Our Nervous System."

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 93 and \$2, at 8 o'slow, the loctor will deliver his grandly illustrated free private incures in merodic, consisting information upon these vital points of a private nature which all men should that no often do not understand. Every man will find It's his interest to site in these free lecture.

that book a member since March 27, teld, a way to be been sometiment for the March 21, teld, as we have been sometiment for the March 21 teld, and the last waters in the ketches Granicand Arrick.

Allow waters in the ketches Granicand Arrick, inch he order. He was known anong recrustments of the ketches Granicand Arrick, inch he order. He was known anong recrustments of the following the complementary title, for he was the Common and to any part of the house, —Ann.

A BUSY WEEK IN ALBANY

IMPORTANT MEASURES TO COME REFORE THE LEGISLATURE

The Gerry Whipping Post, the Annual Appropriation, and the Free Pass Bills to Come Up for Action Hearings on City Bills, Including the Golf Grab Bill. ALBANY, Feb. 24. This will be a busy week n the Legislature. The committees have been reporting bills in large numbers for the just two seeks, and the daily calendars are becoming quite heavy. The Gerry Whipping Post bill will ome up in the Senate this week in Committee of the Whole, and an endeavor will be made in the Assembly to reconsider the vote by which Assemblyman Cutler's bill, prohibiting the vearing of large hats by women in theatres, was

lost on final passage.

The annual Appropriation bill is a special order for Thursday in the Assembly. The Ways and Means Committee of the House is now con-sidering the annual Supply bill, which will be reported to the Assembly the latter part of

Many of the members of the Constitutional convention have signified a desire to the memers of the Legislature that an appropriation of \$25,000 be inserted in the Supply blil to pay the members and employees of the Convention for extra days' service. The legislators, however, do not take kindly to this suggestion, when they remember the anti-pass provision in the new

Assemblyman Braun's bill, which was drafted Louis Marshall, one of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention, and which provides that State and municipal officials may ride free on rafficials and other transportation lines while travelling on public business, will come up in the Assembly on third reading this week. There seems to be no doubt but that the bill will pass the House. A bill similar to this was defeated in the Senate two weeks ago, but it is hoped by those who are to be benefited by the enactment of such a law that the Solous in the upper House will have experienced a chauge of heart by the time the bill reaches them. In addition to the \$20,000 already appropriated for improving the Executive Mansion, another appropriation is likely for the purpose of constructing a stable on the mansion grounds. The Governor's horses are now boarded at a private stable, some distance away, from the of the Constitutional Convention, and which pro-

The Governor's horses are now boarded at a private stable, some distance away from the mansion. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee has appointed Assemblyman Epenetus Howe (Rep.) of Tioga county, and Assemblyman Samuel J. Foley, the Democratic leader from New York city, to look into the question and report the amount that will be necessary to construct the stable.

The New York City Police Reorganization bills

port the amount that will be necessary to construct the stable.

The New York City Police Reorganization bills are still under consideration by the Lexow committee, but may be brought up in the Senate at any time. The New York city reform measures, tacked by the Committee of Seventy and other reform organizations, are yet awaiting the action of the several committees. The New York city Police Justices bill will be considered this week by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The last Legislature adjourned sine die on April 26. As this ression progresses, the members become more and more of the opinion that the work before them cannot possibly be disposed of before May. There is more important and radical proposed legislation this year affecting the municipalities of the State than for many sessions past, and added to this is the great mass of legislation made necessary by the changes in the new Constitution.

There will be bearings before the Senate Cities Committee on Tuesday afternosm on the bill increasing the patronage of Recorder Goff of New York city: the New York City Tenement House Committee on Tuesday afternosm on the bill increasing the patronage of Recorder Goff of New York city: the New York City Tenement House Committee on Tuesday afternosm on the bill increasing the annual compensation of the members of the New York City Zodiogical Society. The same afternoon there will be hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on Juny Proceedings of the New York City Colongical Society. The same afternoon there will be hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on Manusher of New York City City Committee on Tuese will be a Insal hearing on Wednesday afternoon before the Senate Committee on Miscellancous Corporations, on Senator Coffey's bill, fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at \$1 a thousand feet. After this hearing Senator Coffey bill, fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at \$1 a thousand feet. After this hearing Senator Coffey bill, fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at \$1 a thousand feet. After this hear

will insist that the bill be reported, either layor-nily or adversely.

On Thursday afternoon there will be a further heating before the Assembly Codes Committee on Assembly man Gray's bill legalizing racing; be-fore the Assembly Excise Committee on the bills authorizing the Surday opening of salcons, and before the Assembly Gas Committee on Assem-bly man Madden's bill, providing that the East River Gas Company shall not charge any more for gas in Long Island City that it does in any other city.

UNION NEARER IN BROOKLYN. Shepardites May Be Taken Into the Regu-

In spite of their supposed abandonment, owing to the rejection of A. Augustus Healy's nomation for Revenue Collector by the Senate, the negotiations for Democratic harmony in Brookesterday.

The object is to formulate some plan through which a satisfactory union can be effected of the regular Democratic forces and the Shepardite faction. It is said that the negotiations that some definite arrangements for union may be agreed on before the meeting of the General ommittee of the regulars a week from to-

norrow night.

The Shepardites will be taken into the reguir fold almost on any terms they desire. Mr.
hepard himself could possibly secure the chairanship of the united General Committee,
wen should both organizations proceed on the
una separate lines they have done for the past
wo years, there is little doubt that they will be ound seting in unison at the polls next elec-ion day, when Mayor Schleren's successor is to be elected.

BILLIARDS PLAYED BEITER NOW. Even Champions Played a Poor Came Twenty-five Years Ago.

"Young billiard players have little conception how poorly the game used to be played twenty-five years ago," said a cue handler. " It is scarcely too much to say that an average player of to-day could beat most of the champions of my boyhood. A run of 100 points, with the aid of the push shot, in a four-ball game, was considered large. You may think that the table being larger made the game more difficult. It did, perhaps, for long shots, but not for nursing. The pockets were liable to speil a run, as a feloften heled his own ball despite his best calculations; but, in the course of time, the corner pockets became the means of making enormous runs. It was only a knack to wedge two balls one of them, on which a player could carron most indefinitely. It was this sort of thing, obably, which caused the carroin to be substi-ited for the pocket game.

tired for the pocket game.

"I have given up the game because I play so poorly; yet in the days of pockets I used to double discount and sometimes grand discount the average players of that time. I was an infant phenomenon, and played what was considered a good game when I was a lay of 10; at 10 I used generally to have a cross of special to the grand of special to the grand of the played in a public halk. I play sa well now as I do then, for, fungenough, lack of practice does not seem to make much difference in my game; and yet, as I have said. I have given up playing because I play so poorly compared with the average player."

The Supposed Suicide Not Known at the

Address He Lett. Policeman Leary of the Kingsbridge station found a dark suit of clothes and a striped bine and white tennis coat at the end of Thoms dock, a coaling station just above Spuyten Duyvil, yes terday afternoon. Pinned to the dark coat was a note reading, "Good-by. Weary and starying Thomas Karins, 54 Linden street, Yonkers."
The note was badly written on crumpled paper,
The Yonkers police, on inquiry being made,
reported that no such person as Thomas Karins
lived at the address given.

Went Shooting in Chicago's Streets.

Curcano, Feb. 24. Three young men under he influence of liquor came out of a saloun at the corner of Devoluines street and Grand aveme, this evening, and innered leto a bung, one of them tred three shors into the window of the sainon.

They drove west and twented up Milwanisee young, where they met and ired shots at two policemen. The policemen to the rest the fire without acrious result. Purious on the sirest the mon continued their shooting, but burt no one.

The Preacher's Wife Read a Herman Heaven Para, Pa., Feb. 2s. The Rev. George Eurlash, manne of the Methodist Episcopal orth, was taken ill after the more

to-day, and was mad to to pevach this even-

THE BENATE AND THE NAVY.

A Prospect that All the Battle Ships and Torpred Bonts Will Be Authorized. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24,-This week the Senate will take action on the Naval Appropriation bill

sent to it by the House. The measure as it stands surpasses in its iberal provisions for the future of the fleet the utmost expectations of some of its advocates. It carries, to begin with, the authorization of all three of the proposed new seagoing coast-line battle ships, of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to be built by contract, unless the price asked should be excessive, in which case they, or any one of them, may be constructed in the And, perhaps, the most extraordinary fact in

the House debate on the bill was that the op-

ponents of the new battle ships made no at-

tempt to amend it by providing for one battle

ship or for two, but risked everything on the motion of Mr. Sayers to recommit the bill with natructions to strike out all three. The defeat of this motion was effected by a vote of 67 to 202 It had been thought that even some friends of the battle slike might in view of the condition of the Treasury, have preferred authorizing only two just now, since three will cost, first and last, with the torpedo boats, much more than \$20,000,000. As all three are really needed, it is a cause of congratulation that this effort to re duce the number was not made by the opposition managers, and there is good reason to believe that the Senate will concur in the full provisions for increase, especially as its Naval Committee has already approved them by a unanimous vote.

One good ground for this belief is the thorough discussion which has already been given, in the House, to the relative merits of battle ships and swift unarmored cruisers, the latter being advocated by Mr. Simpson of Kansas and a few others. They did not undertake, however, to propose an amendment sub-stituting such cruisers, and thus left the issue one between battle ships and no substitute at all. Again, a leading argument of the opponents of the battle ship was, as Mr. Simpson expressed it, that "the immense weight of the armor and armament with which the vessel is loaded down will prevent her necessarily from carrying a sufficient supply of coal or fuel for any long cruise. She is intended mainly for coast defence, if for anything." This very statement, however, shows that the building of battle ships is not undertaken with an aggressive purpose, but for that protection of our own seaboard which is beyond reproach, even by the most persistent advocates of a peace policy. This view, therefore, completely undermines the entire argument of a second set of opponents of entire argument of a second set of opponents of the bill, such as Mr. Everett, who declaimed against the belligerent spirit involved in such naval preparations. It is clear that the light, swift cruisers which Mr. Simpson advocated would not only be worthless in opposing such vessels as the Royal Sovereign or the Dullio, but would belong to the aggressive class of com-merce destrovers instead of to coast defenders, which even the most peaceful pations have a right to maintain. But, as a fact, while the principal drawback in the Indiana class, with their tremendous armor and armament, is their neels tremendous armor and armament, is their foot steaming radius, the three new battle files will, like the lows, undoubtedly have a reater coal endurance, since the improvements a armor permit a less thickness to be carried, at so allow more coal capacity on the same isolacement.

and so allow more coal capacity on the same displacement.

The attempt to discredit battle ships on account of China's experience with them must also prove as futile in the Senate as it did in the House. This ground was fought over thoroughly, and it was conclusively shown that the Chinese vessels sunk in the Valu fight were not battle ships, but cruisers, which is the type that Mr. Simpson would substitute, and which the Navy Department itself does not now want. Furthermore, it was shown that the battle ship.

the Navy Department itself does not now want. Furthermore, it was shown that the battle ships slid by far the most damage to the Japanese off the Yalu, as again at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The poverty in argument of the opponents of the battle ships was further suggested in their display of the fact that the Cramps had received from the Government the enormous sum of \$22,020,132.81; the Bethichem works, \$6,765, 59.30, and the Carnegae, \$4,209.81,54. But what of that, since the Government has the ships and the armor which these sums called for? Besides, there are other firms that have had large contracts. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco have received \$9,254,420,55; the Beth, \$1,611.487.47, and so on. Naturally the builders that secured the largest aggregate contracts by the lowest bids also received the most maney.

The bill as it stands secures twelve new tor.

builders that secured the largest aggregate contracts by the lowest bids also received the most more.

The bill as it stands secures twelve new torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, nine of them to be built by contract, if practicable, at an average cost not exceeding \$170,000, which is also the cost fixed for the three boats to be built at the Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Mare Island navy yards. The Senate is almost, sure to concur in this provision, since even the opponents of the battle ships in the House admitted the value of torpedo boats. An interesting detail is that one battle ships in three torpedo boats are to be constructed on the Pacific and two torpedo boats on the Missiscippi, if this can be done at a "fair cost." The provision as to the Pacific has been familiar in such bills for many years, and, indeed, a similar privilege for the Gulf and the waters connected the rewith has also sirrady been known; but the present language in regard to the Missiscippi caused a reference to the construction of the Ericsson, and it is worth noting that it was expressly advocated on the ground of "scattering the profits of snipbuilding throughout the country and interesting a large section in the upbuilding of the navy." Mr. Sayers spoke in favor of giving all work to "the lowest and best builder," and said that a mistake of the Navy Department was that it "has sometimes been engaged more in establishing industries than in watching the interests of the Government;" but Mr. Dolliver of lows boildy declared that by the policy hitherto pursued "we have doubled the ship-producing ability of the American people, which is quite as important as getting cheap ships," and then his amendment in regard to the Mississippi was accepted by the House Naval Committee, and will presumably be allowed to stand by the Senate.

One of the noteworthy provisions of the bill is

One of the noteworthy provisions of the bill is that which appropriates \$780,585.90 for reserve supplies of guns and projectiles, of which sum \$500,000 is for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers alone. This last item was passed without challenge during the temporary absence of Mr. Sayers, and on his return a futher ffort was Mr. Sayers, and on his return a futtle effort was made to return to the paragraph, a single objection sufficient. The fact is that to-day the New York and Paris are steaming under subsidies which give them each about \$12,000 for every violage between New York and Southhampton. The St. Louis and the St. Paul are to follow, on the same line, and also to be subsidized. One object of making these subventions is to have the ships ready as fast cruisers, which, by the way, is another reason for not substituting unarmored cruisers for battle ships in the present bill. But there are no guns for them. They will perhaps carry 6-inch rifles, and there is no reserve supply of these or of the 5-inch and 4-inch for other fast merchant vessels that may be chartered. Thus, although this matter did not receive a special vote in the House, there seems to be little fear of its exclusion by the Senate. Senate.

The prospect, therefore, is bright for the con-currence of the Senate at least in those parts of the bill which relate to new ships and guus.

HARVARD LIVING PICTURES. thietes Required to Wear More Clothing

When Training in the Streets. Boston, Feb. 23. For years it has been the ustom of the Harvard athletes in training at the gymnasium to take a daily run to Porter station nd back. The course leads out on what used to be North avenue, but in the old days the boys wore something more than the twins on the Boston Public Library building, and no fault was found. Even the most puritanical of the old residents of Massachusetts avenue was as passive as the statue of John Harvard. As the century advanced crew and track men began to appear out in lighter garb,

Within the last four years running drawers have shown more and more the estrangement between knee and leg bottom, till now they are scarcely larger than swimming tights. Added to this curtailment of small clothes is the apology for sweaters affected by some of the men. These are armiess and neckless inverse, which give full play to as well as a full view of the neck, shoulder, and arm muscles.

Of course the men don't step to pose, because of their mission and the weather, but, nevertheless, people who live on Massachusetts are me have declated almost to a unit that the Harvard living-picture whose is unwhowome. A few

laye developed almost to a unit that the fluvered living-picture whose to a unit that the fluvered living-picture whose to a unwhole one. A few soundary ago a newacher made the undressed at aletes the theme of a securior with the result that had the general owner on the motion that had the general owner of the most that had the picture who is the hadring the lightnessed due to non-friendly the Aldermen were adjusted the Taylor took in the picture show. Last Taylor the the hadrener were adjusted to the Taylor that they make it is not took in the picture of luck, for had he at been these the Aldermen would have exacted an ordinance probabilities the use of the streets for training justices. It is understood that the professor had to resort to considerably and funding different would make the Aldermen declated considerably, and funding done within an age of pathing a stop to acting only loss rule, and the pleasant pastime of lane and hounds and cross-country running. Any Turkmen seek too hurband's place in the parish, and of or the usual fiction and a material to keek to the streets in their future parish, and of or the harmon, end as each of committee the men to dress in woodlen to the largest problem, and of measure and long stockings, were sweaters were designed with the success of the evening.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION.

EFFORTS TO HAVE THE BOARD OF ARRITRATION AROLISHED

Business of the Coming Week-John W. Griges Brought Forward as a Gaberns torial Candidate and the Husting Begins, THENTON, Feb. 24, -To-morrow night, before the meeting of the Legislature, the Republicans of the House are to hold a canens over a numper of pending bills and will also discuss the date of final adjournment, which the party leaders want fixed for the week ending March 16. There is talk of making a caucus measure of the Storrs bill abolishing the State Board of Arbitration. The Hoard cost over \$12,000 last year and as much in 1803, with no results. Since the agitation in favor of wiping out the Board it has sent out a circular report claiming to have settled a great many strikes, but the legislators have investigated many of the claims made and learn that in numerous cases the Board was not called upon to act, in others the strikers themselves adjusted the differences, while in a few the Board was called in.

in Essex, Possaic, and Mercer counties, where were most of the differences which the Board thinks it adjusted, the members representing these counties have been investigating, and for is said they find the only work done by the arbitrators was in drawing pay. One of the arbitrators is an engineer on the railroad, and it is said he made full time last year, besides drawing pay from the State at \$10 per day for nearly all the working days, and charging nileage. Notwithstanding what has been revealed, the members of the Legislature are so timid about taking any action against the wishes of workingmen that there is a chance of the failure of the Storrs bill abolishing the Board. The Board claims to represent the State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions. vestigation into this claim has disclosed, it is said, that the Federation itself consists of about a dozen persons who are friendly to J. P McDonnell, the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration, who entertains them on Sundays at his nome in Paterson.

The character of the Board is to be shown when the Storrs bill comes up, and it is said an effort will be made to induce the Mercer county Grand Jury to indict the members of the Board for getting money from the State under false pretences.

In the senate to-morrow night the Voorhees Elective County Judiciary bill is the special order, and will probably consume the entire order, and will probably consume the entire session, as several Senators have announced that they would speak at length. The bill has been amended several times in an endeavor to suit all localities, but this was impossible, and now it is in its original shape. It is said that Senator Voorhees himself doubts whether the bill should be passed, but cannot abandon it now. Three or four Republican Senators are expected to vote against it, but it will get a majority and pass the House easily. Adverse committee reports are expected on the equal taxation, railroad grade crossings, and two-cent ferringe bills on Tuesday.

To-morrow evening a report is to be made to

equal taxation, railroid grade crossings, and two-cent terrings bills on Tuesday.

To-morrow evening a report is to be made to the Republican steering committee on the Republican steering committee on the merits of the claims of the proposed intermediate prison, the State prison, and the Morris Plates insume asylum to an appropriation. The intermediate prison scheme has been under consideration for several years, and its friends say that it will relieve the main prison so that no enlargement will be necessary. It is proposed to build the intermediate prison on lands owned by the State at Rahway.

Republican Senators express the opinion that Oliver Kelly, against whom such a fight has been made, will be confirmed as member of the State Board of Assessors, but that Lawrence T. Fell of Orange will not be confirmed for Factory and Workshop inspector.

During the past week the name of John W. Griggs of Passate has been brought forward prominently in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination by the Republicans. This is rather early to open the campaign, yet there is searched and in the support of the state of the past week and the campaign, yet there is

torial nomination by the Republicans. This is rather early to open the campaign, yet there is scarcely a bill of any importance before the Legislature but that hopes of winning or fears of losing the Governorship are held up before the Republicans to influence their votes. Mr. Griggs was thought to be out of politics after no declined the Supreme Court Judgeship recently, but it is understood friends have his assurance that if he is nominated by the Republicans he will accept. The work of organizing the Griggs movement in all the counties will begin at once.

the Griggs movement in all the counties will begin at once.

The list of candidates was never so large, and includes, besided Mr. Griggs, Franklin Murphy, and Carl Lentzf of Essex. Sheriff Toffey and Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, Senator Voorhees and John Kean of Union county, Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Burlington, Frank A. Magowan of Mercer, Senator Rogers of Camden, and Senator Stoker of Cumberland. Probably the real candidates are Griggs, Murphy. Kean, and Voorhees.

LIVED 112 YEARS.

Harriet A. Eskins Was a Descendant of

Native King of Guinea. Hannishung, Feb. 24.-Harriet A. Eskins, who died at Lebanon last week, was born on Gunpowder Neck, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in 1783, 112 years ago, and was a descendaut of an African king. Her grandfather, whose name was Lego, was king of one of the tribes on he coast of Guinea and was one of the last of the native kings of Guinea. He was deposed about the middle of the last century, captured by slavers, and was brought to America in a slave ship with his son, the father of Mrs. Eskins,

The son subsequently purchased his freedom and that of his children. He also acquired some property as a farmer. Mrs. Eskins was married three times-first to William Cole, by whom she had eleven children; ther to William Taylor, by whom she had one child, and last to William Eskins. Nine of her children attained their majority, but two only survive. They are Mrs. Harriet Baker, who is an Evangelist at Lebanon, and Mrs. Jane Eckins of Williamsnort, who is 80 years old. Mrs. Eskins had 44 grandchildren, about 200 great-grandchildren, 50 great-great-grandchildren, and 14 great-great-grandchildren, and 14 great-great-great-grandchildren. Her first place of residence was Havre de Grace, Md., where she lived forty-four years. In 1846 she removed to Columbia, where she resided until five years ago, when she became an immate of her daughter's home at Lebanon. She was a member of the African Methodist Episcopai Church for ninely years.

The members of the family on both side were possessed of great strength. Mrs. Eskins delighted in telling how her husband's mother regained her freedom. One day her mistress had her whipped. Werenching the cowhide from the one who had dealt the blow she applied it vigorously across the lack of her mistress. Her mastre upon returning home found his wife in and Mrs. Jane Eskins of Williamsport who is vigorously across the back of her mistress. Hermaster upon returning home found his wife in bed. He was earnged when he learned the cause, and knocked the woman down. Calling an overseer, he ordered her tied to a post, where she was whipped cruelly. A man who happened to be passing heard her shrieks and cut her down. She fell near an axe which was lying on the floor. This weapon she seized and brained her master. She then turned upon the overseer and dealt him blow upon blow, from the effects of which he soon died. After this she escaped.

she escaped.

Mrs. takins remembered Gen. Washington and of scenes of the war of 1812. Her brother, I am Lego, she said, was bound out to the man who shot tien. Ross. Her sister lived to the age

In Early Spring

Every one should pay attention to the condition of his health. Nearly every person needs a good spring medicine. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the cold mouths must be expelled, or when the mild days come, and the effect of bracing air is lost, the body is

Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize and earlich the blood,

create an appetite, and coaling the body easily and safely to meet the coming changes in temperature. It pessesses precisely these elements of support and assistance which the body at this was in erayes. Hood's Sersuparilla is the "bleaf spring medicine" and

The Great Blood Purifier.

" My blood was in bad condition and I had sores all over my body. Whenever I would injure my hands the flesh would fester and break late large some. Before had finished the first betale of Hood's i continued with the needletne and soon was perfectly cured and I know it will cure others." G. D. SMITH, Karrsville, N. J.

1806 Laundry Soap

Used by the Best Families.

M'ISAACS SHOT BY THE REPOLVER Which Crankshaw Took from Sugel to Prevent His Shooting Some One,

Charles Gugel, the janitor of the building at 551 Pearl street, had a revolver which he occasionally flourished. He lives in Theodore Zeltner's boarding house at 540 Pearl street. He rooms with William McIsnacs and John Crankshaw. They were all in their room Saturday night when Gugel flourished his pistol Crankshaw told him he wasn't fit to have a pistol, and advised him to throw it under the pistol, and advised him to throw it under the bed. Sugal did so.

Crankshaw get up before Gugel yesterday morning, crawled under the bed and got the pistol, intending to give it to Zeitner to keep.

While he sind McIsaacs were at breakfast, Crankshaw took the revolver from his pocket, and they examined it together. It went off. The builet hit McIsaacs in the throat and severed an artery. He is dangerously wounded. Crankshaw was arrested. The police have the revolver.

LITTLE GIRL LOST.

Dog Lost, Too, but He Stayed Faithfully by the Little Girl.

A little girl, who said her name was Gracie Cross and that she was 7 years old, was found wandering along Myrtle avenue near Hart street, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon. She was crying, and a small terrier that followed her kept licking her hands. At the station house the girl said that she got lost from her sister's yesterday morning, and she and the dog wandered about all day long trying to find out where they lived. The dog growled when any one went near the girl or spoke to her. Up till late last night the lost ones had not been claimed.

DIDN'T SEND HIS MOTHER MONEY. She Was Disposed and Remorse Renders

James F. Davis, a Boston actor, spent money which he should have sent to his mother in dissipation. She was dispossessed. Remorse, combined with his dissipation, rendered him insane, and early yesterday he aroused the echoes at Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street by singing popular airs.

He was conducted to the New York Hospital by some good Samaritans and thence transferred to the pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. He sang while in the ambulance and after he had reached the pavilion. He has a good voice, and is well known in the profession.

WHITE MEN IN CHINA'S SERVICE Eleven of Them Captured at Wel-Hat-Wel-

Lt Hung Chang's Mission. LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Central News correspondent in Tokio says the naval reports from Wei-Hai-Wei mention eleven foreigners who were captured with the island forts last surresidered by the Chinese. Ten of them swore to take no further part in the present war and

were set free. George Howle, the American who came to the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship pending the decision of his fate. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitu lation. They are inclined to treat him severely. as he was let go on parole after bis arrest aboard as he was let go on parole after his arrest a board the steamer Sydney, yet lost no time in breaking his word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chluese. The Japanese marines who were killed in the early torpedo attacks on the Chinese fleet at Wet-Hai-Wel were buried with military honors. The Japanese reports speak highly of Admiral Ting and the orders which he wrote, just before his suicide, to direct the course of his officers in completing the arrangements for the surrender.

officers in completing the arrangements for the surrender.

The Central News correspondent in Hai-Cheng telegraphs under date of Feb. 21 that Lieut. Gen. Katsura then reported that the Chinose force which formerly held Kyanwatsai had retreated to New Chwang. The Chinese forces at Lukungton and Sataitsu were about 5,000 strong and had twelve guns. At Kungpeintas the Chinese had some 4,000 men. The garrisons of New Chwang and Yingkow seemed to have been decreased.

parrisons of New Chwang and Yingkow seemed to have been decreased.

The Central News correspondent in Pekin says: "High officials here express the hope that Li Hung Chang's appointment to be peace envoy will be acceptable to Japan. He will have full power to close the negotiations without referring matters to Pekin. The time and place of the negotiations have not been determined."

The Times correspondent in Kobe says the Japanese are mobilizing another force in Hiroshima, probably for an expedition to Formosa.

Reforming the Land Tax in Egypt. PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Ministry has approved the proposal submitted by the Khedive's English financial adviser, Sir Edwin Palmer, to re classify the lands. This will be the greatest re form ever undertaken in Egypt. Eventually it will equalize all land taxes. At present the land belonging to the wealthy families is assessed much under its value, and the land of others is

wertaxed.
LUNDON, Feb. 24.—The Times correspondent in Cairo says the Khedive has intimated his intention to review on Wednesday the British army of occupation in Cairo. Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, will have an interview with

The Body of Archduke Albert.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The body of Field Marshal Archduke Albert of Austria arrived here from Arco this evening. The coffin was taken from the train to the funeral car, which, with a mili-tary escort, awaited it at the station. The car was drawn by six horses. The body was es-corted to the Heffung by a squadron of cavalry and the Emperor's body guard. The crowds in the street through which the body passed stood uncovered as long as it was in sight.

A Cure for Insanity.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says: "Prof. Wagner of Vienna University expounded a cure for insanity to the Medical Society yesterday. He injects Koch's tuberculine, cassing a fever, after which the insanity diminished. He repeated the treatment a few times, each injection lessening the insanity until eventually it vanished.

Emperor William Golag to Vienna. VIENNA, Feb. 24. Emperor William will ome to Vienna on Tuesday to attend Archduke Albert's funeral. He is expected to arrive be-fore noon and to depart for Berlin in the even-ing. The Duke of Aosta started for Vienna this

evening to represent King Humbert of Italy. Notes of Poreign Happenings. The Prince of Wales arrived at Campes vester-

day afternoon, and at once went aboard the Britannia. Britannia.

Lord Rocchery, who is suffering from influenza, had a had night, but was better at moon, and this evening is improving slowly.

Fire destroyed part of Primes Friedrich August's palace in theselon yesterday. The whole reliection of curies which he brought back from his Eastern travels was ruined.

Emprey William has accepted the reserve. his rastern travels was ruined.

Emberne William has accepted the resignation of Freihers via Scheie, Governor of German East Africa, Scheie said he could not
serve inner it Dr. Keyser should be kept at the
Lead of the Coloniai Office.

Has Fun with His toffee. "Some folia can't drink coffee unless it's het,"

said Mr. Gostington, "and I don't like coffee unless it is freshly made and served had; but I the to drink it through all its varying phases from botto pretty nearly cold. I like a sip of it. when free poured, without sugar or any milk or cream, when its aroma is fresh, and pungent, and complete, and complete, and complete, and and complete, and quite unmarred by the ad-mixture of any foreign substance whatever. Then I put in the usual quantity of engal and of ream, and then sent have the cup of codes in the highest norm is stare, and have delighted in in. Then we furnish it I add more delighted in remainder becomes more and more defined, order, and fighter and indices in color. The reflect flavor broomes more any more accounta-ted, but it is accordingly see a feeling and is seconditions to the order of the color, of the color start in the color of the color of the entry larged with the color of the color, of the colors of the colors of the colors of the colors. Morses, Carringes, &c.

COLGATE & CO.'S 300 HOR'SES At Public Auction.

L. H. Dahiman's Auction Sale and Commission Stable 205, 203, 203, 208, 208, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, and 22 East r4th st., between Cd and 3d ave.

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REGULAR SALES EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY REGULAR SALES EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY
Sale Begins at 10 A.M.
All grades of berses offered at every sale; coacl
borses, trotters, cobs, anddle horses, heavy draugh
fruck, cart, express, delivery, railroad, and genera
purpose horses. The horses consigned are selected by
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For the convenience of those who are unable to at tend my salest constantly carry a large selection o all grades for private sale at auction prices. STUDEBAKER BROS., 205 CANAL ST Hustness wagons for city or country. Parm wagons all sizes, Ruggies, road wagons, &c. atreet sprinklers atreet sprinklers.

JILKINS'S AUTOMATIC LICKER. Col. Califper's Account of a Somewhat Re-markable Invention.

"The most curious labor-saving device I ever heard of," said Col. Calliper, "was an automatic licker that was invented by a school teacher named Socrates Jilkins, who was well known a one time some years ago in Storkville Center Vermont, and in that vicinity. Mr. Jilkins was as gentle-hearted a man as ever lived, but he believed in whipping, and he never failed to whip the boys when he thought they deserved

believed in whipping, and he never failed to whip the boys when he thought they deserved it; in fact, I'm net sure but what he whipped them rather oftener than that, in order to keep himself square with his conscience.

"It was a pretty big school and a pretty lively lot of boys, and lickin' 'em took up a good dea of Socrate's time. So he invented this automatic licker. It was a very ingenious contrivance and at the same time extremely simple. It was just a wooden post with clockwork inside of it near the top to turn a horizontal spindle which projected out beyond the side of the post. To the outer end of this spindle was attached, a right angles, a ruler or rattan which, whey the clockwork was in motion, whirled around in a vertical plane; it was something like small single-armed windmill.

"Mr. Jilkins set this post up on one corner a the platform, and when a boy was to be licky he would call him, wind up the licker, stand the boy at such a distance that at every revolutive it made the ruler would come down on the boy extended hand, and when he had got it nicely started Mr. Jilkins would go back to the other side of the platform and go on with his teaching. You can easily see what a great saving on time this was.

"But Mr. Jilkins, ingenious as he was, had overlooked one thing; he had failed to provide the machine with an adequate governor. He had figured out that the resistance offered at regularly recurring intervals by the hand of the boy would be sufficient to keep the machine from running too fast, and so it was as long at the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machine was a novelty; but after that, when the machin "But for years after that the post of the auto-matic licker still stood on the platform; its arm was removed, but I remember well one day tearing my jacket upon the still projecting spindle."

FOR THE CURE OF INSOMNIA.

Mr. Gidbio's Curious Device for Producing "My old friend Hiram Gidblo, formerly of Starksville Center, Vt., but now of New York city," said Col. Calliper, "was born and raised on a farm; but he came later to the city, went into trade, got rich, and retired. After a lifetime of work he thought he would try the pleas-

Into trade, got rich, and retired. After a lifetime of work he thought he would try the pleasure of idleness.

"But somehow it didn't work; the first thing
he knew he was troubled with insomnia; he
couldn't sleep nights. He tried counting a
million backward, thinking about pleasant
things, and all that, but it was no use; he
couldn't sleep. Then he thought of something.
He remembered that as a boy he used to sleep
under a roof, where he could hear the rain. He
remembered well how time and again after a
day of hard work he had gone to his bed in the
sing, dry garret, and hal fallen delightfully
asleep listening to the rain upon the roof.

"Well, Mr. Globio had 'em fix up over his bed
in his city house a sheet iron tank not very deep,
in the top of which there was fitted a snallow
sheet iron pan with a perforated bottom something like a great nutmeg grater. Mr. Globio's
idea was to run water into this upper pan,
whence through the many perforations it was
to fall musically into the tank below, like raindrops, reproducing the soothing, sleepy pattering of the raindrops on the roof.

"Well, it worked beautifully the first night,
as far as putting him to sleep was concerned,
but some time in the night he kicked loose the
conductor that carried off the rain water from
the tank, and before he could get the pipe back
into place the room was flooded and he was wet
and tired himself.

"He tried the rain machine for a while longer,

and fired himself.

"He tried the rain machine for a while longer, but it never did him any good after that, and he had it taken out. He tried other things, and finally he tried going back to work again; and in work he found, as many another man has found, relief from many ills. He slept again nights, well and restfully, and was grateful."

GIRL WANTED.

The Latest Variety Show Song that Has

The new song, "Girl Wanted," is the latest claimant for popularity among the motto-singers of the variety theatres within such of singers of the variety theatres within such of
the farce comedies as keep away from halling
distance of New York. Gus Weinberg is the
author of the song, which tells of the marital
troubles of a young couple having their origin
in the attempt of the wifeto do "some plain
cooking." The peculiarity of the song is that
the chorus in each case is longer than the verse
which it is designed to epitomize. This is the
chorus of the first verse following the attempt
of the young wife to do the cooking:
Girl wanted, girl wanted, next day this sign appeared
upon the door;
Girl wanted, girl wanted, and wifey is not cooking

She said it was like mother used to make it; He toth her if it was she ought to shake it; So at the break of day, those who chanced to go that saw the sign, "Girl Wanted." The second paragraph tells of the wife's jeal-cusy of a newcomer; the third has for its theme the familiar subject of all American humorists, song writers, almanac makers, and newspaper paragraphers, the use of kerosene as an aid to the combustion of kinding wood in making the morning fire. The third applicant for a situa-tion in the culinary department was a colored woman, the subject of the fourth paragraph. This is the last verse of the song, the ultimate popularity of which is uncertain:

The next girl was an actress, she'd been upon the She peared in living pictures when they were all the or she put her costumes on for Brown's special And wirey, who had been down town, flew in and saw the sight.

Girl wanted, girl wanted, next day this signed ap-peared open the door; Girl wanted, girl wanted, that actress isn't working any more, early broke their home and all the fixtures, if y draw the line at living pictures; the break of day those that chanced to go that

way Saw the sign "Girl Wanted."

Bridge Promeande Repaired. The Brooklyn liridge promenade was closed yester ay from early in the morning until about 5 o'clock

